

Crittenden Record-Press

VOL. 30

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY AUG. 27, 1908.

NUMBER 13

THE INVINCIBLES ARE AT LAST CONQUERED

Marion Defeats Morganfield In Two Great Games---Gossage and Runyan Stars---Marions are Champions of Western Kentucky.

MARION AND EVANSVILLE WILL PLAY SEPTEMBER NINTH.



So tallent so lost! the fight withdrawn
Which else he were
The glory from his gay hairs gone
Forevermore.

Beside him not—the tempter hath
A share for all!
And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
Bettis his fall.

Let not the hand, once proud of him,
Insult him now,
Nor brand with lesser shame his Jim
Dishonored brow.

But let its blunted sons, instead,
From sea to lake,
A long lament as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his foul fame,
Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide the shame.

Thus did the great Whittier lament the fall of Brian Webster some sixty years ago and today that same sorrowing cry is heard from our broken-hearted neighbor, the metropolis of Union County. Sad indeed is the scene of the gambler when all is lost, sadder still is the scene of the husband, when mother in law comes for her annual visit, but sadder than either, saddest of all, is the mournful wail of infidelity—Morganfield.

And well may they mourn for not only defeat at Legion, as well has been heaped upon them. It is hard for a town to see her much vaunted heroes go down in defeat twice in succession; it is hard to see them play eighteen innings with only one game won and four questions. It is painful to see the great Keeler upstaged and outplayed by a tyro boy from Marion, it is heart rending to see "Butch" the "Butch" who won sixteen straight games, the "Butch" who defeated Madisonville, pummeled all over the lot for nine never-ending innings, and hampered to singles, two baggers and three-baggers in monotonous succession; and even all this might be endured, but when Taylor, captain, manager, coach and chief kicker (Warner excepted), the greatest first baseman in the State, the walking encyclopedia of baseball lore, when Taylor lets a thrown ball slip through his fingers while a runner comes from second to the plate, with the winning run of the game, then it is that the climax of sadness and disgrace is reached and Morganfield withdraws her name from the baseball world.

The first game played between the two teams Wednesday, August 19th, was the swiftest and hardest fought contest ever seen in Marion. It was a pitchers' battle

harded with the most tremendous fusilade ever turned loose in Marion.

Captain Taylor dreaded the fire, and with a sore hand as an excuse, he wisely refrained from offering himself as a sacrifice to the youth who still sought revenge. Vally Durick, of Dekoven, was persuaded to take his place, a step he will always regret.

Runyan was on the slab for the home team, and remembering his previous treatment at the hands of Morganfield, he pitched his best game. Like Gossage, on day before, he allowed only two hits; like Gossage, he pitched shut out ball; like Gossage, he struck out twelve men; and like Gossage, he gained the admiration and applause of every baseball fan in Marion. We are indebted to you, Paul Runyan, for one of the neatest pitched games we have ever seen, and all the praise we can bestow will not relieve the debt.

But behind Runyan was a team which our good friend Petit says can defeat "any 'em," and we sincerely believe his statement to be true. The infield worked like a well-regulated machine, and Mitchell especially did brilliant work. In the outfield, Conley and Rochester made some sensational catches, and Perryman failed to do so only because he didn't get a chance. Stevens, who caught, owing to Grimes' injury, put up his usual good game.

For four innings Morganfield fought desperately, and although they were evidently outclassed and easily being defeated, the crowd showed its admiration for their pluck. But after the fourth, when they, too, realized that they were badly whipped, they pretended to lay down, and their miserable efforts to appear unconcerned, their foolish attempts to act as if they didn't care, and their weak endeavors to show that they were "giving away" the game, were extremely tiresome and reminded one forcibly of Burns' famous prayer.

way to the station, and the joyous yell of our delighted fans fell on their drooping spirits like the tolling of a funeral bell. "Go Tell Bob Taylor the Old Gray Goose Is Dead" was the title of the melancholy hymn of farewell. And when they boarded the train that was to carry them back to the city, when it whirled them away from our scenes of pastoral content, the rhythm of the rail, which had sounded so happy on the short journey the day before, beat on their ears like a dirge.

Why the Morganfield team has disbanded with the most tremendous fusilade ever turned loose in Marion.

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TRIGG COUNTY'S REQUEST.

Turned Down Very Cold.—Governor Willson Fires Back Some Hot Shot.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 22.—Governor Willson today made public the text of a scathing reply to a letter and resolutions which had been forwarded him by the county officials of Trigg county, stating that the presence of troops was not desired in that county and intimating that the soldiers had committed acts of lawlessness. Trigg county, which is in the dark tobacco district, near the Tennessee line, has been the scene of an unusually large number of night rider depredation.

Governor Willson before proceeding to reply quotes in full the letter and the resolutions, which are dated August 18, and forwarded from Cadiz Ky., and written on the letter-heads of the Planters Protective association, the organization of the dark tobacco growers. The signatures are led off with the names of County Judge G. B. Bigham and Sheriff W. C. Broadbent, of Trigg county. The letter and resolutions recite that at a mass meeting attended by 500 citizens of Trigg county, those present pledged themselves to make every effort to restore order and peace. Among other statements the resolutions contain the following:

"Without reciting the various acts of violence and without touching on any acts of lawlessness on the part of the soldiers, we desire to assure your excellency that we can do all or more than the soldiers can."

The resolutions state that the presence of the soldiers is a hindrance to the execution of justice by the civil tribunals and declare that their withdrawal would be in the interests of law and order.

In his reply Governor Willson commends the spirit shown by the mass meeting and expresses his belief that those present can restore order in Trigg county if they will do all they can to live up to their pledge. If such a pledge had been taken at the outset of the depredations, 18 months ago, and carried out there would now be no need of soldiers in the county.

"But," says the Governor, "during that 18 months hundreds of people have been intimidated by a secret bound league and a long list of crimes recorded. And during all this time not one of you who offer this pledge has caused the arrest of anybody, although many of the crimes were so open and shameless that many of you who sign these resolutions not only knew of the outrages, but knew where officers could have laid their hands on the perpetrators. You have not made a single affidavit, caused a single arrest or even asked for a warrant. The people of your county were made to feel that they could not rely for help on either yourselves or the peace officers. And while you did nothing yourselves, you never asked aid of the state government, but showed hostility to the state government's measures to protect life and property."

In conclusion the Governor takes a parting shot at the signers of the resolutions for engrossing them on the stationary of the Planters' Protective association—a name which he says recalls the raid on Princeton, Hopkinsville and a number of other places. On the ground that the lives of a few brave men, who have attempted to prosecute the night riders and who have asked for protection, would be endangered and their property put to further risk of destruction, he refuses to withdraw the troops. Such a step he says, would remove what little protection has of late been afforded and leave the district at the mercy of the riders.

VISITS MARION

Nonagenarian who Cleared the Timber from Town Site Makes Visit Here--First in 56 Years.

John L. Tolley aged ninety-one, a former citizen of Marion, was here last week the guest of his nephew, Jas. Tolley, it being his first visit in fifty-six years, he having left here in 1852, ten years before the civil war broke out. Mr. Tolley is an interesting old gentleman to meet and has a bright mind notwithstanding his age. He was born at Eddyville on March 19th, 1817, and came to Marion when the town plat was being cleared off to locate the county-seat. He and his uncle cut the trees which stood as a dense forest where Marion now stands. He witnessed a hanging here over half a century ago, when a man was executed for killing his wife and two children.

Mr. Tolley's wife was a Miss Johnson. She died five years ago at Macedonia, Ill., where they have been living.

Mr. Tolley expects to visit his nephew, C. H. Hill, at Dyersburg, next week before departing for his new home with his son-in-law J. W. Sutton at Sebree, Kentucky.

Bertha Rushing

Was born October 1st, 1846 and died August 10th, 1908, age 12 years, 10 months and 9 days. She passed peacefully away, surrounded by relatives and friends. Appropriate services were conducted by Rev. J. B. McNeely at the cemetery and a large concourse of people were present to pay the last sad tribute of respect. She will be missed greatly by loved ones at home and also her little school mates who hated so bad to give her up, but weep not for she is at rest. She stated to her grandma and her father the morning she died that she had met with a change and that she was not afraid to die. Bertha cannot come to us but we can go to her.

The Ohio River Association.

This large body of Baptists met with Hampton church, Aug. 19, 20 and 21 in one of its most interesting sessions. Almost all of the churches were represented by letters and messengers. The introductory sermon was great, the congregations large. The officers of last year were re-elected. The reports show a prosperous year among the churches along the lines of missions and benevolences.

Among the visitors from other associations who greatly added to the interest of the meeting with their preaching and addresses we mention: Elds. J. T. Green, Carbondale, Ill; D. M. Green, Calvert City, Ky; M. E. Miller, Kuttawa, Ky; J. C. Middett, Sturgis, Ky; Mr. Bennett Utica, Ky; and H. B. Taylor, Murray, Ky. We also mention Elders J. W. Vaughn and W. C. Pierce, who have just become members with us.

Resolutions were passed petitioning our next legislature to enact laws against Sunday base ball games and urging the passage of the County Unit Bill act.

Hampton church and community greatly delighted the messengers and visitors with their royal entertainment. A new Sabbath school movement was inaugurated, the first meeting to be held with Marion Baptist church, the fifth Sabbath of November. All the churches of the Association are asked to send messengers. The next session of the Association will be held with Walnut Grove church, Caldwell County. R. A. L.

Mrs. Carr, of Livingston county, spent last week with her son, W. L. Shell.



Taylor Tries to Prevent a Shut Out in the Ninth.



Gossage After The Game.

DIRECTORY OF F. E. AND C. U. OF A. OFFICIALS.

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LEY.

County Business Ag't:
EUGENE GUESS, Tolu, Kentucky.

CHAS. O. POGUE, EDITOR,
MARION, R. F. D. No. 2.

The CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS will be sent to any address, the rest of the year for only 30 cents, provided all arrears are paid to the RECORD-PRESS and the Consolidated Crittenden RECORD-PRESS which is a very low rate. That period will cover the National Political campaign, the national unions, the Farmers' Union and Society of Equity, also includes the F. E. and C. U. of A. page which every union man should read, as well as the A. S. of E. page. The sooner you subscribe the more papers you will get. All who take advantage of this special offer will have the privilege of renewing at the end of the year at \$1.00 a year, otherwise the paper will be \$1.50. Send all subscriptions to C. O. Pogue, Marion, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2.

P. S. Any one sending a club of five or more will receive the paper the rest of the year free.

WILL THE TRUSTS GIVE UP THEIR GRIP

Will the trusts give up their grip on the people who have served them so long? Nay, verily. We have no record of where a people were ever enslaved and given their freedom for their good behavior or even for the service rendered their "master"? The longer the service, the more horrible and more grinding the oppression becomes. And I say that there never was a people, a nation, a race or an individual who were oppressed but that it took a crisis—a revolution to bring about the freedom of that people, nation, race or individual. Some may say it isn't always the case.

Revolution does not always mean war and blood shed, it may mean that the people or individual may make such an outward expression that it may convince the oppressor. Then demands may be granted without bloodshed.

Lets see if what instances we can

relate that will verify our assertion. "In the beginning God created man (Adam,) and then seeing the need of a helpmeet for Adam God took a rib of Adam and made Eve, the helpmeet for Adam. And it was there in the "garden of Eden" that they (Adam and Eve) transgressed the laws of God which put every son of Adam," under the oppression of sin and condemnation in the sight of the Creator. Did it take a revolution to bring about the freedom from sin of all mankind? Who will say no?

I believe the flood was a revolution, I believe that the flood never brought freedom from sin. And every battle and every revolution that was before Christ was not sufficient to bring freedom from sin, and not until enough blood was shed through Jesus Christ to wash away the sins of all. That is one verification of my assertion.

Did the children of Israel get freedom without revolution? No! a thousand times, no. There never was a people who served better and longer. Four hundred and thirty years of slow and human torture, did they serve a people who were not more hellish than the men who would oppress us to-day. When I say us, I mean the deserving element, who are the blood and bone of this nation—those who produce the fiber that hide our nakedness,—those who bring from the soil the sustenance for over 300,000,000 million people—those who produce the wealth that builds great and beautiful cities. I don't mean that 10 or 15 per cent who don't produce any thing but panie and distrust among those who are deserving. But on with the subject. I say there was a revolution before the children of Israel got their freedom. A revolution in which "God Almighty" was the ruling spirit. And I believe God loves his people to-day as well as he did in those days and I believe that if we will let God be the ruling spirit in this great struggle that he will drown every "son of mamon" who would take from the poor, and deserving. It may not be in the Red sea as he did "Pharaoh's host," but it will be brought about, nevertheless if we will ask his guidance.

Lets see if we have another verification of my assertion.

Would the Great(?) King of England say to the people of the Thirteen Original Colonies after about 165 years of service, "Well done thy good and faithful servant? I say no.

It was only one act of servitude deserved another, until it became unbearable for those who sought refuge from oppression in the Western Hemisphere. At last with a few scattering, undisciplined and oppressed people were called upon by our Creator, to wrest from the hand of a mighty nation that freedom which they so long and so justly deserved. Is that not another verification? That same

Creator will be always found on the side of truth and justice. Do you

think he is on our side to-day? I say that if truth, honesty and virtue is what it always was, he is certainly with us in our struggle for freedom graft, robbery and servitude.

Now brethren, it is going to take revolution to bring about our much needed reforms, and lets not expect results from our labors too soon. I believe by the persistent labor of every one in our ranks, every one standing with his or her talent, whether it be great or small, that we will be able to get our freedom without bloodshed. The reason I say that, is we are becoming better educated year by year, and we should read and keep posted so we will know just what we are fighting for. Remember that, "we can't advance fast by moving crosswise. Find out what you want to do and stick to it. Remember that, poverty . . . sixth sense," and that "ignorance is a calamity.

I hope what I have said will be of some benefit to the brotherhood and that those who are still out of our great Union will come in and help us in this struggle for independence from political grafters and money sharks who would ruin this people and this great republic which should stand out as a beacon light to other nations for the principles for which our forefathers fought so bravely.

"He who follows two hares is sure to catch neither."

C. O. Pogue.

Members of the F. E. and C. U. of A. are invited to contribute to this department. This should be good work for lady members. A few tried and true household recipes should be highly appreciated.—EDITOR

OUT OF DEBT.

Out of debt at last—at last! Heard him speak those words last night,

Dear old father! and a tear

For a moment dimmed his sight.

What a tale they told to us!

Then for words so softly said!

As he turned away his eyes,

Bent low thankfully his head,

Thankful that the strife was past,

Out of debt at last—at last!

Out of debt at last—at last!

Mother looked at him and smiled,

Such a patient, happy look!

Like a weary, wandering child,

Coming in the sight of home,

Oh! how many years had she

Toiled and saved and managed so

Not a cent should be wasted by

And her soul as long harassed,

Now received reward—at last,

Out of debt at last—at last!

Seemed so strange to me, somehow

Thoughts of mortgages and notes

Never can torment us now,

All those years of sacrifice,

Nearly all our stock and lands,

All our money, drop by drop,

None in some one else's hands

Not a cent for us amassed

But—were we out of debt at last?

Out of debt at last—at last!

Just an acre here and there,

Just a little cottage home,

For those years of toil and care

But we feel contented when

We look round our little place

Creditors can't touch it now

We can look 'em in the face,

For the worst part now is past,

And we're out of debt at last.

Out of debt at last—at last!

How hopes come crowdin' in!

All the money we have now,

Will be our own to spend,

Father'll have a brar' new coat,

With the next few dimes he makes

Mother'll have a fine, new stove,

For those splendid pies she bakes

Hopes come crowdin' thick and fast,

Since we're out of debt at last!

Out of debt at last—at last!

And the baby'll have a ring!

Maybe I can go to school!

Seems too good for anything!

Told my mother 'bout these things,

And she gave the same sweet smile,

That bespoke of earnest prayer,

Ful' of blessin' all the while

Patient still, as in the past,

Since we're out of debt at last.

Out of debt at last—at last!

Seemed so glad and proud and free!

Somehow mother and father seemed

To take it quieten' me,

bed my father why and be

the world's a better place to live

Said: "Why, child, your ma an' me,
Our lives are almost past,
But thank God! all's well—alright!
ELKHORN H. DOMERON,
Union Farmer.

PROGRAMME

Of the Farmers' Union Picnics to be
at Caldwell Springs Sept. 8 Ap-
plegate Sept. 10, Hurricane
Sept. 12.

10:30 Music and Devotional Exer-
cises.

Address by Rev. Johnson, State

President and Organizer.

Music by the Farmers' Union Band.

Should the Farmers' Union establish

Banks and warehouses? Speak-
ing: R. L. Barnett, Dan Riley,

Ed Cook, Ed Flanary and others.

Music.

Address by Sam Jones, of Carlisle

county.

Now,

Address by State Sec. and Treas. R.

L. Barnett.

Music.

Should the Farmers' Union establish

mills and plug tobacco factories?

Speakers Green Belt, Chas. W.

Fox, Wm. H. Brown and J. E. Dean.

Music.

Should all Farmers' Unions now take

and read Farmers' Union papers,

by Rev. Bud Stone and others.

J. R. MOORE,

O. T. HOWE,

C. E. CLARK,

S. R. LUCAS,

Committee

Committee on arrangements.

Caldwell Springs—Nath. Lindsey

chairman Purse Brasher, W. W.

Milligan, J. M. Rogers, J. T. But-

ler and Higdon Howard.

Applegate—W. H. Clark, chair-

man Roy Nunn, A. Thurman, Lynn

Phillips and Isaac McConnell.

Hurricane—W. N. Weldon, chair-

man Josh Hamilton, Ed Cook, Bud

Stone.

The above committees should be

called together at once by the chair-

man of said committees and they,

with any help they may wish, and

arrangements be made for these great

meetings.

DO YOU CARE.

Do you care for anything of a

public nature?

Fifty seven million people in the

United States live in rented and in-
rigg'd homes.

Do you care?

The income of the Steel trust ex-

ceeds that of the United States gov-

ernment.

Do you care?

The farmers only own one sixth of

the aggregate wealth of the United

States.

Do you care?

Three tenths of the people own

seven-eighths of the wealth.

EQUITY EDITORIAL COLUMN.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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MARION F. POGUE, EDITOR.

To farmers and their friends: While the object of these columns primarily to advance the cause of the Society of Equity, by promulgating its principles and recording its wonderful work in state and nation, in condensed form, we shall be glad to receive contributions from our friends everywhere relative to the farmer and his interests, no matter to what organization you may belong. All such communications should be addressed to me, Fredonia, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2. Such communications must be signed in full by the writer, besides the name and plume, if any.

THE EDITOR.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS

Received by The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association at Winchester.—Forty Thousand Hogsheads of The 1907 Crop Sold, and 1907 Crop Being Prepared.

Winchester, Ky., Aug. 12.—Yesterday's meeting of the District Board of the Burley Tobacco Society, the Secretary reported nearly 40,000 hogsheads of the 1907 crop have been sold, leaving about 12,000 hogsheads, of that crop unsold. This is all of the higher grades, from 18 cent up.

The 1907 crop is not in the hogshead yet, but it is being rapidly packed. This crop is estimated at about 90,000 hogsheads, 25 per cent. of which is in the pool. The remaining 15 per cent. has been sold by the growers who did not pool. The crop of 1907 is being rapidly prepared for the market, and as soon as possible the samples will be sent here to be typed and classified.

The question of fixing a price on the crop of 1907 will be discussed. There is a desire on the part of some to make a decided increase in the price, claiming that the law of supply and demand justifies it. On the other hand, many claim that the Burley Society was organized simply to obtain a living price for the grower and no advantage should be taken of the situation. As the crop is much better than that of the previous year, the average price will be higher, even if graded on the same basis.

The method of financing the crop of 1907 will remain the same as that of 1906. The board of control of each county will have charge of financing the crop of that county. As the time of the year is nearly here when farmers will make contracts for next year the question of what the society proposes to do will probably be discussed. It is felt that it will hardly be possible to restrict the crop of 1908 and efforts will be directed to controlling the sale of it.

The board will be in session a day or two before finishing their work.

At a night session a resolution was passed refusing to allow those who have raised a crop in 1906 over the protests of the Equity people to pool those crops. The attitude of the Burley Society to the crop of 1907 was discussed at length, but definite action on the matter was postponed until after the election of officers in October.

CROPS TOO BIG.

Tennessee Dark Tobacco Association Will Reduce Acreage Next Year.

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The Dark Tobacco Growers' Association reports show the present crop of tobacco to be in fine condition. Worms have not yet made their appearance, and it is believed that this will be the best crop raised in years. Owing to the large amount of last year's crop of tobacco that remains unsold and the present large crop in the field, it has been decided to reduce the acreage for the next crop.

The dispatch need not create much surprise. And the situation in Kentucky will not be much better next year. It looks now like one-half of last year's crop will be in the hands of the Association when this year's crop is housed. The edict will probably go forth by the end of the year to reduce the acreage in the Dark Tobacco District for 1908, and then we shall see what we shall see. Will they acquit themselves as nobly as did the Green River and Burley growers? We hope so.

DIRE DISTRESS

It is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Marion Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidney's cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to their aid Means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Profit by a Marion citizen's experience.

S. E. Walker, contractor, Marion, Ky., says: "I first began to suffer from kidney complaint after recovering from smallpox. My back ached severely and I was not able to work for three months on this account. The pains seemed to be more severe at night and I would arise in the morning feeling lame and sore and during the day felt tired and languid. I was very nervous, often suffered from headaches and dizzy spells causing me additional misery. There was a heavy sediment in the secretions and they were too frequent in passage, causing me to arise often at night. When ever I took cold it effected my kidneys and at such times the secretions would be very painful in passage. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Haynes & Taylor's drug store gave me a complete cure and I am pleased to state that I have not had any return of the trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. 12-2t.

WESTON.

[delayed from last week]

C. L. Cain has returned from a trip up Cumberland river.

Mrs. Nannie Clark of Marion, visited her mother Wednesday.

Miss Byrdie Hughes has been quite ill, but is able to be up now.

Mrs. J. L. Rankin, of Fords Ferry, spent Tuesday with relatives here.

Miss Elsie Crider, of Mattoon, is visiting the family of Mack Walker. Lacy and Chey Truitt with their girls, went rowing to the Illinois shore Sunday evening.

Mr. Eli Nunn was in town last

Wednesday.

Mr. D. M. Daniel took his two grand daughters, Misses Mint and Mamie, on a trip to Evansville, Ind., last week, while there, they were the guests of Mrs. Lint Sullivan.

Mrs. G. A. Travis is on the sick list this week.

G. D. Hughes and C. W. Grady went to Henderson Thursday and each purchased a new buggy.

Mrs. S. Sturgeon was the guest of her sister Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. L. Rankin entertained a crowd from Cave-in-Rock, Ill., last Sunday evening. Those present were Madame Cassad, Benford and Mr. John Gregory and company from Harrisburg, Illinois.

Walter Green left on the up boat last Monday night for a five years tay in Colorado.

Ray Hughes entertained his friends Saturday night, all declared they had a delightful time.

Misses Stella and Frankie Gahan, of Harrisburg, Ill., are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Jennie Hensel.

How to Cure Your Piles

Due Often To Carelessness or Neglect and Stubborn to Cure

"The knife is not always necessary to cure even desperate cases of piles," says a physician whose years and experience make him an authority. "Indeed," he says further: "I have known some very aggravated cases of long standing cured by a simple home remedy that restored to the bowels easy natural daily movements."

And the doctor is right, as many letters from cured people in various parts of the country prove. If sufferers from piles, rectal tumors and ulcers would try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepain, they would often save themselves the terrible pain and danger and the heavy expense of a surgeon's surgical operation.

Piles are often due to constipation and are always aggravated by it.

Easy natural movements of the bowels such as are invariably produced by this famous laxative without pain or gripes do much to restore a normal, healthy condition to the bowels and thus cure piles. M. H. Miller, Moundville, Ill., says: "I have been troubled all my life with piles brought on by constipation. I tried many doctors and numerous remedies, but found no relief until I used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepain. I have used it as a laxative and stomach remedy for the past nine years and have no more trouble with piles." H. N. John, Minneapolis, Minn., says: "I have suffered for four years with piles which were so bad that he could not work. Four bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepain cured him, and he says he has not been bothered since."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepain is a safe sure remedy for constipation, restoring easy natural daily movements in the worst old chronic cases, yet so mild and pleasant to take, mothers give it to their babies with splendid results. It is sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Pepain Syrup Co., 303 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill., will send a free sample to anyone who has not used it and will give it a fair trial.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STARR.

[delayed from last week]

We have another fine rain.

Belmont school commenced last Monday.

Rev. C. T. Boucher is in a meeting at New Salem this week.

Our school commenced Monday with James Paris as teacher.

Rev. J. B. McNeely is at Liberty this week helping in a meeting.

Mrs. Alma Brookshire, of Kansas is visiting relatives in this section.

P. M. Woodsides fell and knocked his hip joint out of place and is in a very critical condition.

Bertha, the little daughter of Ed Rushing, died the 19th, after an illness of only four days. She was about twelve years of age. She was buried at the Rushing grave yard. Rev. J. B. McNeely conducting the funeral services.

The big camp meeting closed last Friday. Rev. J. T. Rushing, of Henderson, was here visiting relatives and friends, and preached a fine sermon Thursday evening. Rev. J. R. King, the pastor, was in charge but Rev. J. M. Wykoff, of Sullivan, Ill., did most of the preaching. There were four or five conversions. The crowd this year was not as large as usual, but Sunday was a pleasant day and no doubt the people enjoyed their outing.

George Vernon and Sherman Turley, of Sikeston, Mo., are visiting friends in this section.

There was a missionary baptism at Walnut Grove, and there was a large crowd present.

P. M. Woodsides died Sunday and

was buried at Piney Monday. The funeral was preached by Rev. W. T. Kiley.

FORD'S FERRY.

[delayed from last week]

W. B. Rankin, of Marion, was here Wednesday.

Frank Smith has recovered from malarial fever.

Miss Mattie Hughes was the guest of Miss Dorothy Truitt Thursday.

Several from here attended the cleaning off of the Mt. Zion graveyard Wednesday.

Frank Newcom will teach the Hebron school.

Wm. Fowler attended the state convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union at Paducah last week.

The Ohio river is somewhat muddy at present.

Wallace Clift has lately been elected president of the Farmers' Union at Heath.

The Weston protracted meeting will begin in a few days.

Prof. P. M. Ward will teach the Baker school.

Little Miss Ina Holman is visiting relative at Clay, Ky.

Prof. M. C. Smart is preparing to enter the ministry.

Chester Truitt, of Rodney, was in Ford Ferry Wednesday.

The Mt. Zion protracted meeting closed Friday night. It was conducted by Revs. Adams and Love.

Uncle Bob Heath, Harrison Heath, John Heath and aunt Nancy Rankin, whose ages aggregate 330 years, had their pictures made at Mt. Zion Wednesday.

John D. Barnes has returned home from Missouri.

Dr. Perry, of Tribune, has decided to locate with us.

Miss Dorothy Truitt visited Mrs. Wilborn Monday.

Frank Smith, who has been very sick, is now much improved.

Dr. Moreland and son, Carl, were here in Marion last week.

Gale Ford and James Rankin were in Marion Friday.

Mrs. Ben Rankin, of Marion, visited Mrs. Lee Rankin last week.

There is talk of a new river route from Shawneetown to Etowah.

Wayne Woolsey has returned home after a visit to Irma.

Deputy organizer Vaughn, of the Woodmen of the World, assisted by officers and members of Weston camp, No. 275, organized a camp of 14 members at Hebron Thursday night, Aug. 13th. Those present from



This woman says that after months of suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her as well as ever.

Maude E. Forgie, of Leesburg, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want other suffering women to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For months I suffered from feminine ills so that I thought I could not live. I wrote you, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and using the treatment you prescribed I felt like a new woman. I am now strong, and well as ever, and thank you for the good you have done me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write to her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Weston camp were A. A. Avitt, Lee Erby, Ira Roberson, Lee Scott, Mick Hughes and Jesse Wilborn.

W. O. Basley, of Salisbury, Tenn., was in town last week.

James Lee Got Well.

Everybody in Zanesville, O., knows Mrs. Mary Lee, of rural route No. 8. She states: "My husband, James Lee, firmly believes he owes his life to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery. His lungs were so severely affected that consumption seemed inevitable, when a friend recommended New Discovery. We tried it, and its use has restored him to perfect health."

Dr. King's New Discovery is the King of throat and lung remedies. For coughs and colds it has no equal. The first dose gives relief. Try it! Sold under guarantee at Haynes & Taylor's and Jas. H. Orme's drug stores. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Enter School.

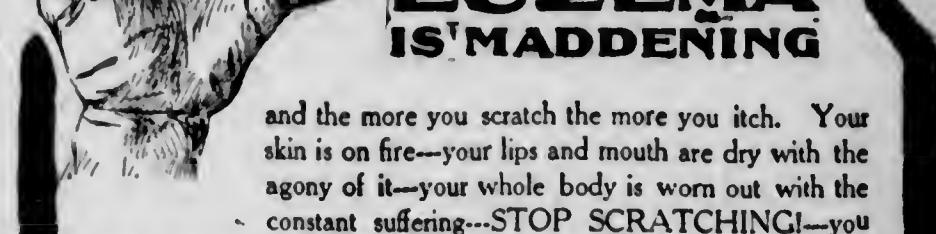
The Western Normal of Bowling Green offers young people desiring an education unequalled advantages. Catalog giving free information. A. H. Cherry, Bowling Green, Ky.

12-2-t.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

ECZEMA IS MADDENING



and the more you scratch the more you itch. Your skin is on fire—your lips and mouth are dry with the agony of it—your whole body is worn out with the constant suffering—STOP SCRATCHING!—you can't put out the fire with your finger nails.

Littell's Liquid Sulphur Stops Itching Instantly

And because of its wonderful penetrating and germicidal qualities comes in direct contact with and kills the germ that causes the disease. A positive cure for any skin disease on earth—Eczema, Psoriasis, Herpes, Tetter, Shingles, Acne, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Itch, Poison Oak, Ivy Poison, Hives, Pimples, Boils and Carbuncles, Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Bites and Stings of Insects, Cuts, Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas, all diseases of the skin or scalp whether caused by heredity, contagion, weather, accident, chafing or impure blood.

A Sample

bottle sent postpaid to any address for 10c. in stamps. Ample to prove to you the curative value of Littell's Liquid Sulphur in all skin troubles.

Rhuma-Sulphur Company
North 2nd Street
St. Louis, Mo.



Sold by Jas. H. Orme and Haynes & Taylor.

Press Building.

LOOK! Only a Few More Days. LOOK!

We must make room for FALL and WINTER CLOTHING and you can save nice money

RIGHT NOW

You know what this means so take advantage of the low prices and great values, in Men's and Boys' Suits and Extra Pants.

SCHOOL SUITS

Don't wait until these lots are all closed out before you see what we had to offer you to Save You Money.

A few Pair of Long Silk Gloves at Cut Prices.

To take advantage of the extremely reduced prices on Summer Goods. Many things have been entirely closed out since we reduced the price, and what is now left, will be closed out in the next two weeks. Don't Wait, but come quick.

Many have taken advantage of the cut Prices in our

DRESS GOODS LINE.

Several lots have been closed out but we HAVE included some other patterns. LOOK!

\$1. Silk Voile 75c.	25c	Lawn 20c.
\$1. Woolen Voile 75c.	15c	" 10c.
75c " 50c.	12c	" 8c.
50c Silk Tissue 35c.	7 1-2	" 5c.
35c " Organdy 20c.		

Never Before Could you Buy A

Genuine Panama Hat.

All These Figures Look Good!

\$6.50 hat	\$3.25,	\$3 straw hat	\$1.50.
6.00 "	3.00,	2.50 "	1.25
5.00 "	2.50	2.00 "	1.00

New Line of

Fall Gingham.

Jus the thing For School Dress And the prettiest pattern we have ever seen.

They are not all gone but "O My How They Did Go."

We Mean

LOW CUT SHOES.

Ladies \$3.50 Patent Button	\$2.75
" 2.00 "	1.50
" 2.00 Kid "	1.50
" 1.75 "	1.25
" 1.65 "	1.15
" 1.25 "	.85

Clothing, Shoes and Oxfords 50 cts. White Canvas Oxfords one half Price.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Fancy Parasols at Extra Cut Prices.

TAYLOR & CANNAN



F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

W. B. Yandell left Monday for Arkansas on a business trip.

Miss Lueile Nunn, of Henshaw was the guest of Miss Eva Clement Monday.

Don't miss hearing Judge Wells, of Murray, his speech will be worth hearing.

O. V. C. has a new \$7,000 dormitory for girls, heated with water and lighted with electricity—hence is absolutely safe from fire.

Rev. W. R. Gibbs was in the city Saturday en route home from the Association at Hampton.

"JUNOZA"

Ask, Haynes & Taylor.

Miss Eva Nunn has returned from an extended visit to relatives in Union county.

Dr. C. G. Moreland of Fords Ferry left Tuesday for South east Mo., to visit relatives. He will be absent about a week or ten days.

Ohio Valley College backed up by the Baptist Education Society of Kentucky, is as good a school as you can find.

L. H. James who was at Eddyville and in Paducah on business last week has returned home.

Miss Emma Adams was the guest last week of Al Dean and sister Miss Nannie in the county.

Write to President J. C. Midgett about O. V. C. at Sturgis if you need to go or send to school.

Miss Alma Asher who was the guest of her sister in Providence has returned home.

Rev. Amzi Moore, of Flat Rock was in the city Monday enroute home from New Salem.

J. L. Grayson Commonwealth Attorney of this judicial district was here Thursday and Friday.

A. B. Milliken and family who moved to Missouri have returned to Kentucky and will make their home in Marion.

Mrs. G. P. Roberts and little daughter visited Mrs. J. C. Wixson, a residence Crittenden county couple were married in Evansville last week and passed thru here Friday enroute to the home of the bride's parents at Tom. They will live here. The Record-Press wishes them much joy.

O. V. C. at Sturgis, Ky., is a new Educational Institution and will receive boys and girls on equal terms and safe guard their spiritual as well as mental and physical interests.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building
Mrs. Leamer Guess and child, of Tolon were guest of her parents Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Clement last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Moore of Madisonville and their children returned home Friday after a pleasant visit to his relatives here.

H. D. McChesney the grocerian of Paducah, was here the first of the week visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McChesney of Bellville street.

Miss Addie Dean who visited relatives in the county last week has returned to the city and is the guest of Misses Susie and Lizzie Gilbert, on Salem street.

John Willson wife and son and Linda Jenkins visited J. E. Dean and family also Al Dean and sister, Miss Nannie last week on the Fords Ferry road.

W. T. Cannan attended the Baptist Association at Hampton, as delegate from the Marion church. He returned home Friday.

J. W. Wilson wife and son who spent the summer at Crittenden Springs have returned to their home here.

Robert and Madeline Jenkins visited the Stinson children at Crittenden Springs Monday afternoon.

FOR SALE.—A house pattern of 4500 feet of oak, poplar and ash lumber, all first class. For further particulars, see J. H. TYNER,

12 2tp Salem, Ky.

Mrs. James Travis and son James Jr. left Tuesday for Hopkinsville and other points in south Christian county to visit her aunt Mrs. Whitlock.

Will Willson and wife and son of Sugar Grove, visited her sister Mrs. Eliza Deboe and her brothers Al and Jell Pickens here last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ethel Adams, of Hopkinsville is the guest of her brother Willson Adams at the residence of her aunt Mrs. H. A. Haynes on Salem St.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot at a bargain on east Depot street, Marion, Ky. House of 4 rooms, pantry, hall, veranda and back porch; well and cistern in yard, out houses, good 2000 pot. Lot 80x250 feet. Price \$85.00 J. S. BRASWELL,

722 Lewis St. Alva, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattie and Mrs. Mattie, a residence Crittenden county couple were married in Evansville last week and passed thru here Friday enroute to the home of the bride's parents at Tom. They will live here. The Record-Press wishes them much joy.

FOR RENT.—A new residence of rooms on Main Street.

C. P. Noggle.

Mrs. C. B. Anderson and children who were the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Staton left Thursday for their home in Webster county.

Ohio Valley College at Sturgis will have nine instructors in her faculty and will open October 1st.

Miss Virginia Nunn who visited last week in Bardwell returned here for a few days and left Saturday for Princeton where she will spend several days.

C. P. Noggle and family have decided to locate in Evansville to give their children the advantage of the schools there and will move to that city at once.

Mrs. A. Jackson will return home from the East this week where she has been buying goods for the Novelty getting all the new fads and style in the fall season.

Mrs. T. J. Nunn, went to Bardwell last week to visit friends instead to Frankfort. She returned the latter part of the week and is now the guest of her children here.

Wathen Rankin and R. L. Bibb members of the State Guard arrived home Thursday morning from Murray Ky., where they have been on duty.

Rev. Carl T. Boucher of Starr,

R. A. Moore, of Flat Rock have been

assisting the pastor G. L. Woodruff,

of New Salem, church in a ten days

meeting, which closed last Sunday night, great interest was taken.

There were seven conversions.

Chas. A. Daughtrey, of Morley

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week.

Homer Howell son of George Howell of Sikeston Mo., was here last week. He is a fine specimen of Ky. boy and is visiting relatives in the county.

Miss Francis Gray and Mrs. S. M. Jenkins drove out Thursday to spend the day with Misses Emma and Lena Terry at their country home on the Cave-in-Rock road.

Frank Marcum's wife presented him with a nice little daughter Aug. 10th. Dr. Lossie Gilbert attended Mrs. Marcum. Mother and child are getting along nicely.

Chas. A. Daughtrey, of Morley Mo., is visiting relatives in this county this week. He was the guest of his parents Jerry Daughtrey and wife, and cousin D. B. Moore last week.

Judge J. B. Kevil left Tuesday for Sikeston Mo., to visit his son, D. B. Kevil, after a few days visit there he will proceed to St. Louis to visit his daughter Mrs. D. E. Woods.

Mrs. Kevil who has been there for a month will probably return home with him.

Messrs. Ray Flanary, Bruce Babb, Bob Cook, Will Clifton, Bernard Ravidin, of Evansville, and Misses Ellis Gray, Virgie Nunn, Kittie Gray, Francis Gray, composed a merry party who joined the guests at Crittenden Springs in a dance Thursday evening.

Mrs. R. V. Fisk and two children of Paducah, are the guests of her father James G. Gilbert on North Court street. On account of her mother's serious illness she will remain some weeks.

Hon. W. J. Deboe left Sunday for Louisville, where he spent a day or so preparing for his trip to South America. On Tuesday he left Louisville for New York and will take passage there today for the Equatorial Zone. He expects to be absent several months.

Cards have been received in the city announcing the marriage of Miss Lillian Bigham to Mr. Ralph Doss of Los Angeles Cal., which occurred August 20th. Miss Bigham who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bigham former citizens of Marion, has many friends and relatives here who will wish her much joy in her wedded life. The groom is not known here.

Dr. G. W. Stone and wife visited friends in Lyon county last week. They attended a basket meeting at Glenn Chapel Sunday and were the guests of Prof. Brightwell and wife, who is Mrs. Stones sister. They also visited Mr. Stones uncle Mack Cruse of Hughey Ky., and spent Sunday night, coming home Monday morning.



A VOTE FOR TRUSTS

18 EASY-VOLLOT CAST FOR REELECTION PRESIDENT.

HIGHER TARIFF Rates Assured by President Taft to Continue to Protection and Prescribed Monopolies Will Continue to Rule.

TARIFF protection has been imposed upon the American people by a set of political charlatans working under the guise of Republicans. Protectionism has had a fair trial and has at last broken down of its own weight. The Republican party that became obscured by this devil of greed has gone so far as to declare that protection produces prosperity, and yet the words were hardly out of its mouth before tariff protection was helping to produce the causes that culminated in a panic from which the country is still suffering.

There is no true principle or science in protection, but it stands for that internal Republican doctrine that the few shall profit at the expense of the many. Under protectionism the manufacturing class is subsidized at the expense of other classes, and very naturally begot monopolies which we call trusts. Foreign competition is warding off by high import duties, so that instead of the government collecting all the tariff taxes most of the tariff taxes are collected by the trusts, for the less imports there are the more the trusts are able to collect by increasing the price of their products to what the price of imported products would be.

Still, some of the trusts are not satisfied and want higher rates of duty, because some people are so unpatriotic that they will buy imported goods. So the Republican platform has declared for a maximum tariff under which the rate will be so high as to be absolutely prohibitive and prevent any importation of manufactured goods.

With such a promise of complete monopoly of the home market, no wonder the trusts' stocks are selling higher in Wall street, although under the present panic conditions they are doing but 75 per cent, or less, of normal business. To deceive the voters and those who speculate in stocks, the trust managers are trying to appear prosperous. Sunshine clubs are busy, through their press bureau, publishing statements of works starting up more men being hired and goods being sold, but after all these efforts, business still drags, for high trust prices continue. The trusts control the markets and plunder the people at their own will, for competition is dead protectionism has killed it.

The price for this tariff protection will be paid by the trusts in campaign contributions. If the Republicans win at the coming election the trusts will receive their reward in greater protection if the Democrats succeed the tariff will be revised and the trusts will be compelled to reduce prices, which will lead to greater consumption and eventually much more prosperity than ever known before. For it must be remembered that tariff taxes are an embargo on business and by raising prices prevent the people from buying, for a man cannot spend more money than he earns. The cheaper goods are sold for the more can be bought and consumed.

The Republican idea that high prices of manufactured products produce prosperity to anyone except the trusts' manufacturers, is so absurd that it is a wonder that any voter is deceived by it. For instance, less than one out of hundred people are able to wear or use wooden goods, because the price is too high. They have to be satisfied with mercurized cotton and shoddy, with just enough wool, in some cases, to deceive the eyes of the buyers. Every one would like to use, when winter comes, clothes made of "all wool and a yard wide," but the unrepresented wooden trust is protected by the tariff in not only being able to set down the price of wool to the farmer but to keep up the price of its products to the consumers.

The beef trust has been reducing the price of cattle and sheep and putting up the price of beef and mutton, so that the price of beef and mutton,

IS STRONG APPEAL

BRYAN'S SPEECH MASTERPIECE OF LOGIC.

FULLY AND FORESEEABLY DEMOCRATIC LEADER Points Out Why His Party Should Be Given Control of Nation's Destinies.

Mr. Bryan carries a big stick, too. But if he speaks softly, he also speaks forcefully and logically. His clear advantage over his Republican opponent was manifested in various ways in his speech of acceptance. First of all, he is in complete accord with his party and its platform. Believed of all necessity of apologizing or explaining, and of all occasion for amplifying, he was able to discuss directly the principles to which the Denver convention happily committed the party, by saying: "I endorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declarations as binding upon me."

It is, of course, Mr. Bryan's good fortune that his party has no recent record, and more good fortune that its record is not recent & not an embarrassing one. But he took no advantage of that. He exhibited much more than the negative virtues of a critic. He undertook, by exposing the cant and subtilty of the Republican record, to emphasize the necessity for the exposition of antithetical qualities by the Democrats if they are to regain and retain the respect and support of the people.

Specifically Mr. Bryan pointed out that the "known abuses," referred to by Mr. Taft as matters demanding correction, are the creation and product of Republican mismanagement or malicious management. He covered the matter of the tariff, campaign contributions, regulation of railroads and enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission in a typical manner, and he showed how the Republicans have frustrated all attempts to secure the election of senators by popular vote; how they have degraded the national house of representatives until it is the puppet of the people, instead of a deliberative body representative of the people.

It is easy enough to pick flaws in the Republican doctrine and find weak points in the party's rusty armor, but it is another thing to ask a trial for a party that has been untried during a period in which there has been a marvelous change in economic conditions.

It is here that Mr. Bryan meets the severest test of all. In language as simple as it was obviously sincere, without recourse to extrava-

gant appeal, without passion or prejudice, with a full sense of the honor due him and the impending responsibility, he asked if, in the light of the eloquent facts, Democracy should not be given the trust to the end that the

wishes of the founders of the republic may prevail and the rule of the people be restored. It is a question only the people can answer.—St. Louis Republic.

PROVES NEED OF REFORM.

Protective Tariff League Provides Argument for Democrats.

The Protective Tariff League has issued a bulletin asking the beneficiaries of the tariff to get to work at once on the "scientific facts" as to the cost of production in foreign countries, compared with the cost of production in the United States. This evidence of cost is to be presented to the committee on ways and means to show that it would be ruinous to the trusts and manufacturers to have their tariff protection reduced and be compelled to compete with foreign producers.

The league has given its members a hard nut to crack, for the English, German and French manufacturers are not likely to furnish the secret of the cost of producing their goods to their competitors here. The real object of the league is to show that the foreign manufacturer can produce much cheaper than the American manufacturer can, because labor is cheaper abroad than here. And the argument of the league is embodied in the stand-patters in the Republican platform, which declares

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

There is one serious stumbling block to putting this stand-pat theory of the differences in cost here and abroad into practical operation, and that is the well-known aversion of manufacturers to give away the secrets of their trade and expose their profits. Some of our manufacturers are declaring they must have more protection, for instance the pottery trust, with headquarters at Trenton, N. J., is demanding higher tariff rates on its products, and some Republican congressmen, including Speaker Cannon, have promised it to them. Probably other trusts have been assured of greater tariff protection by the Republican managers, if they add literally with contributions to the campaign fund.

Why does not the Protective Tariff League explain how, with such enormous protection, the wool growers are only getting the same price for their wool as the English wool growers, under free trade are getting a competitor with all the world?

TARIFF RE-ACTION BEFORE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bryan should do his best to the people that the tariff is the "mother of trusts." That Alcock and Daltiz are Congressmen, and that Congress is and will be a tax in sum of the manufacturers of the north on the consumers from the policy of protection. Let Mr. Bryan hammer on the tariff issue—that the people can understand, and upon that they can divide. The remaining planks of the platform can take care of themselves; they speak for themselves, and to stress the tariff issue would not mean denial or abandonment of them.—Charleston News and Courier.

There is no use denying that the Bryan program of publicity is better than the one so far outlined by Mr. Taft's managers. It would not be possible for them to satisfy the voters with concealment of their contributions until after election if that policy should be persisted in while the Bryan accounts were open to the eyes of the world.—N. Y. Evening Press (Rep.)

THE SAME LOYAL SOUTH.

Plans to break up the solid south are usually announced at about this stage of the presidential campaign. McKinley was going to capture a southern state or two, and Roosevelt was going to; and now, of course, Mr. Taft is having his turn. He knows what the Republican machine is in the south. He has publicly declared, in effect that it is made up of men who hold together for the sake of leading for them. He has announced this share of responsibility to win the support of the solid southern citizens of the south.

Let Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan both "hammer on the tariff issue," and the one who convinces the people most deeply of his sincerity and commitment to most strongly to tariff reform will be elected president.

Say, Mr. F. L. for president

UNITED PARTY BEHIND BRYAN.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IS ASSURED OF NARROW SUPPORT.

For the first time in 12 years, the Democratic party is united in hearty support of its presidential candidate. Alton B. Parker, who ran for president four years ago, is making speeches on the Pacific coast in favor of Mr. Bryan. He made one last week in Los Angeles, and now it is announced that he will address the people of San Francisco.

Four years ago Mr. Parker had only Bryan's nominal support, and Bryan men did not even make a pretense of supporting him. The result was that he carried only the southern states and was overwhelmingly defeated. If this year he had refused to take part in Mr. Bryan's campaign he could not have been blamed.

But Mr. Parker, and with him probably that wing of the party which heretofore has opposed Bryan, now forgets the past and takes off his coat for the party candidate. He will do all in his power to elect Bryan, which is more than several candidates against Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention are doing for the Republican nominees.—Chicago Journal (Ind.)

THE HARVESTER TRUST.

That bucking a trust is uphill business may be judged from the report in the New York Journal of Commerce that:

"The hemp-growers' combine formed several months ago to fight the harvester trust has proven a failure, and the latter is now buying hemp at its own prices."

What is known as the "hemp-growers' combine" does not deal in seed hemp or flax, but in such grasses and fibers as are used in the manufacture of binding twine.

Paragraph 566 of the tariff law places all such grasses and fibers on the free list, which shows how other trusts and combines would fare if not protected by the tariff. Competition has broken the power of the "hemp-growers' combine," but its competitor, the harvester trust, which is protected by the tariff on the agricultural machinery it manufactures, is flourishing like a green bay tree. If the harvester trust was not protected by the tariff we might expect to see the price of agricultural machinery much less than it now is.

It will be interesting to see if the harvester trust, having forced the hemp-growers' combine to reduce the price of the raw material, will sell twine any cheaper to the wheat growers.

DEMOCRATS FOR GOOD ROADS.

The Democratic party at Denver took the most advanced step yet taken upon the question of good roads, by adopting a strong plank favoring federal and state aid to the farmers, to assist in building permanent highways.

Uncle Sam uses 40 per cent of all the highways for rural mail delivery, and as good roads, according to the postal authorities, will cheapen the cost of the service 20 per cent, there is good reason why national aid should be extended. Rural mail delivery now costs \$35,000,000 per year, and this means a saving of \$7,000,000 per year, and it will soon be \$10,000,000. If the government were to issue \$400,000,000 of two per cent bonds to assist building the roads, the saving on rural delivery would pay the interest on the bonds. The \$400,000,000 would give about \$450 for every mile of road used for rural delivery.

The farmer alone cannot build the roads. They can be built by state aid, and if federal aid were extended also it would be easy.

TARIFF THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The rubber tariff is the source of most evils of which the American people complain. If the tariff were so adjusted as to protect American workmen only, and not to favored trusts, the cost of living would be greatly reduced to begin with and the high cost of living is one of the things to which the people object most vigorously. If the tariff were honest there would be no enormous accumulations of wealth in the country to make timid citizens afraid of the future of the republic, to arouse the envy of the masses, and to exert dangerous power in public affairs. If the tariff were honest, American consumers would not be rebuffed right and left by American manufacturers, combined into trusts.

Men will spend large sums to be elected themselves to office, but are not very free in contributing for the election of others, and the patriotic that contribute from real patriotic motives are few and far between.

Corporations, however, are more easily lied by the political collector, as we have seen in the case of the large sums paid for Republican campaign funds by life insurance managers and what Harriman collected in 1904 from the railroads and other sources at the request of President Roosevelt.

In the letter of Mr. Harriman reciting his services to the Republican party he boasted that the large sum he collected was used to corrupt the voters of the state of New York and did change 50,000 votes.

It is more important to know how the campaign funds are expended than who furnished the money, and even the fact would not expose corruption unless the money was followed to its ultimate destination. It is very difficult to prove bribery of the voters even if the money to bribe them has been traced to the hands of a notorious bribe.

If there were no protected monopolists and corporation managers, who are interested in perpetuating some special privilege or the secretion of their way of plundering the people through connivance with officials, there would be but little political corruption.

It would, therefore, seem that the most important reform is to abolish all special privileges and especially the present tariff protection to the trusts. It is safe to say that with the tariff reformed to a revenue basis and thus the trusts left helpless to charge more for their products than the reasonable price that consumers pay, they will be still so very much

more expensive to the public than they are now.

It would certainly seem that the time has arrived for retrenchment and reform. The Republican tariff has been extravagant, to reform it as the Democrats propose will cut down the amount of the tax you pay the government and if the cut is deep enough will seriously interfere with the trusts' tax of which you are now plundered.

The manufacturers will still live and be more prosperous but the trust monopoly will die for lack of special privilege.

A PERFECTLY COOKING TIME.



monopoly that Republican policies have fostered, and by the force of competition proved it in the future.

There will be little political corruption when special privileges are crushed out.

FIRST OF REFORMS

18 TO DO AWAY WITH INQUITIOUS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION WILL CEASE WHEN VOTERS UNITE TO UPHOLD THE SOUND PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Republican politicians and the trusts have always, since their unhappy partnership began, tried to bring the tariff issue.

It must be said they have succeeded in doing so to a great extent and are still working faithfully for the same end. It is useless for Candidate Taft to claim that the money of the trusts and corporations will not be received for Republican campaign funds, for Vice President Roosevelt, when the exigencies of the campaign may require a large amount of money to "save the day," he too, will probably imitate the Roosevelt policy and call upon a Harriman to make the collection.

There would be but few trusts if they were not protected by the tariff and there would be no Dingley law if the Republican politicians were not receiving directly and indirectly part of the swing. The tariff, therefore, is not for protection to the farmers and workers, but for the legal plundering of all classes. It is useless to demand the enforcement of a criminal statute against the trusts if the primary cause of the organization of trusts—the tariff law is allowed to remain on the statute books.

The workingmen have been deluded into voting the trust ticket, because the trusts have been forced to increase wages to meet the increased cost of living caused by trust high prices. But now the inevitable panic and fluctuating prices have come and wages are falling, are the laboring men as well off as they would have been with stable prices and steady wages?

The high price of farm products has not been caused by the tariff protection the farmer but by the foreign demand for his surplus crops, or as with the price of oats by a failure of the crop here. The great fall in the price of wool which is the only farm product that is really protected by the tariff shows that the farmers are more at the mercy of the wool trust than benefited by the tariff on wool.

It is estimated by the most eminent statisticians that the average family pays a tax of nearly \$100 a year on account of the tariff law of which about \$20 is received by the government and about \$80 is received by the trusts.

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It is more important to know how the campaign funds are expended than who furnished the money, and even the fact would not expose corruption unless the money was followed to its ultimate destination. There would be a riot, but the Republican politicians and the trust managers have arranged the law in a more diplomatic way, so that you pay your tariff and trust tax in the increased price of what you buy and the storekeeper pays it to the wholesalers and through them the government receives its tax on the imported goods you buy and the trusts receive the lion's share in high prices for their products. This indirect way of taxing you is quietly submitted to and the Republican politicians and the trust managers smile at your doodily and unsuspecting crudity.

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THE DEMOCRATIC STRADDLE



Radical William is Riding for a Fall.

IS NOT A "NEW ERA"

DEMOCRATIC CLAIM TO REFORM EXPLODED.

By Act of a Republican Congress, Recommended by a Republican President, Corporate Contributions Were Forbidden.

The effort to make a pivotal campaign issue out of campaign contributions goes on merrily. Let us be fair and admit that Mr. Bryan and his running mate seem to be looking ahead by the proposition to exclude all campaign contributions above \$10,000 and to publish all between that sum and \$100 before election. Yet how easily that extreme provision can be evaded! Suppose that some fell pharisee wishes to enrich the Bryan campaign fund by \$25,000. What is to hinder him from ordering his clerks to send it in five hundred parts with names culled from the school enrollment or the voting lists?

Further the Bryan advance on this point of the game is overshadowed by a slip which that gentleman has made on the subject of campaign contributions by corporations. In his speech to the Nebraska delegation he claimed that the Democratic platform opened "a new era in politics" by declaring against the system of enriching campaign funds from corporation treasuries. Democratic papers are taking up this cry quite widely. An act of congress is more effective in opening a new era than a platform profession, and, therefore, the era must be credited to the act of congress under date of January 26, 1905, making campaign subscriptions by corporations unlawful under penalty of \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

A great many people seem to have forgotten the enactment of this law. From a reported declaration of Mr. Sheldon, the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, that he will ask corporate contributions without compensation, he seems to be among those who failed to keep track of the progress of events. It is for Mr. Bryan as a candidate to extend this forgetfulness into his public utterances rises to the degree of a serious blunder in this respect. His declaration of a great reform, the opening of a new era, results in bringing to the public notice that the reform and new era were established nearly a year and a half before the Democratic convention in accordance with the recommendation of a Republican President.

Why Mr. Taft is Trusted.

Taft is taken to be a man of judicial temperament and fiber who will prosecute the measures of his party without creating conditions of undue excitement. There is really no necessity to do so, in view of the fact that the era of disbursement of criminal operations in high finance has gone by. The searchlight of publicity has caused the wrongdoers in high places to run to cover. It is only necessary now to bring about a condition of just and satisfactory working of the business wheels. This Mr. Taft can be counted upon to accomplish in perfect accord with the right-thinking element of the industrial world. Therefore, he is trusted and believed in by the men of affairs as well as by the people. This is really the situation in a nutshell.

Line Thinly Drawn.

Mr. Bryan says that the \$500 he received from two talking machine corporations was a purely commercial transaction and not a campaign contribution, although he turned the money over to the campaign fund. But where is the line of demarcation between a commercial and a moral transaction in the contribution of campaign funds?

It is asserted of Bryan that he "could stand on both feet." Certainly, that is an easy matter for him. But what he cannot do is to get the independence vote which makes the platform wholly useless for his purposes.

Objects to the Kicking.

Mr. Bryan would have less of a kick to Tom Watson and Eugene Debs running if they would kindly refrain from kicking him on the shins.—Washington Post.

WILL NOT AID DEMOCRATS.

Farmers Know Too Well the Sources of Their Prosperity.

In the amateurish play to the galleries that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern make in the form of the joint appeal for small contributions, there occurs this paragraph:

"There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who are abundantly able to contribute to the campaign fund. There are thousands who could give \$100 apiece without feeling it; there are tens of thousands who could give \$50 apiece without sacrifice, and still more who could give \$25, or \$10, or \$5. As the national committee has not yet been organized we will ask the Commoner to call for subscriptions to this farmers' fund. The farmers' fund will be turned over to the national committee as soon as its permanent officers have been selected. Who will be the first to respond? How many farmers will join in furnishing the fund necessary to present the issues?"

At a guess we should say very few farmers indeed. There are admittedly hundreds of thousands of farmers abundantly able to contribute. Indeed, the prosperity of the American farmer can hardly be overstated. But that prosperity will not move high to contribute to help elect Bryan or any other Democratic candidate. For it is the result not only of Nature's bounty but of 12 years of Republican rule, and is the most complete possible refutation of the Democratic claim that the prosperity of the manufacturing industries under the Republican tariff system is gained at the expense of the agricultural industries. The farmer's fleshness, cited by Bryan and Kern as a reason for his contributing to their fund, is therefore the very thing that will most incline him to do the exact opposite. He will contribute not to the Bryan campaign fund, but to the Republican campaign fund, and he will not have to be solicited by Mr. Taft to do it, either.—Pittsburgh Press.

An Independent View.

We do not question Mr. Bryan's sincerity or his devotion to the interests of the people. But we believe that the material welfare of the nation would be safer in the hands of a president of Mr. Taft's temperament and calm judgment, and for this reason we favor him in his election to the presidency.

These are the conclusions which we have reached after mature consideration and with the sole desire to promote the good of the nation and the welfare of the people. We are aware that they are not in accord with the views of many of our readers. We have entire respect for their sincerity.

We recognize their right to follow their own convictions and judgment. Every man is entitled to freedom of political action. Americans generally have the welfare of the nation at heart and though they differ as to the means and methods by which the national welfare can be assured, they differ honestly. We believe the election of Mr. Taft would tend to hasten the restoration of prosperous business conditions. We believe that this administration will be prudent. Therefore we support him from a sense of public duty.—Baltimore Sun

High Time to Break Away.

It is high time for the southern states to break away from that antiquated absurdity of a solid Democratic south that is always expected to go Democratic just the way that Maine once went for Gov. Kent, declares the Baltimore American. There have been in recent years encouraging signs in some of the southern states of a strong tendency to swing away from the dead lead and to the politically with regard to living issues. The progressive new south, with its millions of cotton spindles and its scores of blast furnaces, is, in its material interests, just as much dependent for continuous prosperity upon those policies for which the Republican party has stood, and will continue to stand, as is either Pennsylvania or New England. No section of the country has made a more impressive progress during the past ten years than those states generally classified as "the Solid South." Neither cotton mills nor blast furnaces would have sprung into existence under a free-trade policy.

The Wisdom of Bryan.

When, in 1896 and 1900, Bryan's policy, if it had succeeded, would have placed the silver trust in virtual control of the government, he was preaching the doctrine of the rule of the people. In those two canvases, he in substance, in his platforms and on the stump, that 50 cents was 100 cents. By endeavoring to force the people of the country to accept half a dollar where a whole dollar was due to them, he showed his devotion to the principle that each individual is entitled to the reward of his labor. He went up and down the highways and byways of the country, preaching his political hypocrisy and denouncing everybody who stood for the elemental demands of honesty by the government in meeting its obligations, and in paying the laborer dollars worth 100 cents, as "enemies of the human race."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

So Col. Bryan detaches himself from "The Commoner" for a season. That sprightly sheet will, however, still be "The Commoner" which is more agreeable than to say it will be commoner still.

Mr. Bryan's Delusion.

Mr. Bryan seems to think that the common people have been saying "no" for the purpose of tossing it into the campaign fund.—Chicago News.

SAME OLD FLUBDUB

NOTHING NEW IN BRYAN'S "ACCEPTANCE" SPEECH.

Implacable Opposition to the Republican Party All That is Shown—Glittering Promises That He Cannot Fulfill.

Perhaps repeated demonstrations of Mr. Bryan's highly militant sort of patriotism and sense of the proprieties should have prepared us for a "speech of acceptance" that confines itself almost wholly to an assault upon congress, the Republican platform and Mr. Taft's "speech of acceptance." There is the inevitable touch of the flubdub in the preface thus:

"Shall the people control their own government and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare?"

By all means! If we Americans are not doing that now and Mr. Bryan can secure it, we, Republicans and Democrats, will be very much obliged to him. And this:

"Or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subversive officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous means?"

Whom does he mean? A "speech of acceptance" so frankly and courageously accusative should at least be proportionately specific. Mr. Bryan is also out of all patience with the Republican party for failure to secure tariff reform:

"The influence of the manufacturers who for 25 years contributed to the Republican campaign fund, . . . has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform."

Mr. Bryan will fix all that—fix it in

spite of history which demonstrates that when the Democratic party, in the only two years of the last 48 years in which it was in a position to enact laws attempted a revision of the tariff, such a hopeless mess of it was made and the party was so disrupted thereby that President Cleveland refused to sign the bill and bitterly talked of party perfidy. Yet Mr. Bryan is going to do more than Roosevelt has done, going to do it with a Republican senate, probably a Republican house and a hostile wing of the disrupted Democracy. Clearly Mr. Bryan is counting too confidently on "harmony."

Four years ago the Democratic party found the Republican administration too radical. Today the trouble with the Republican administration, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, is that it isn't half radical and drastic enough in short. Mr. Bryan's "speech of acceptance" is based upon the same sound Jeffersonian principles as his platform—sweeping and implacable opposition to the Republican party—and that is about all it amounts to, when you have properly discounted his generalities and specious promises.

Ignored by Bryan.

It pains us to observe that Mr. Bryan is not quite fair to the Republican party. Why has there been no anti-trust legislation? he asks; why no railroad legislation? The Republican senate and the Republican house of representatives, he pretends, have been unmoved by the appeals of the president and the entreaties of the interstate commerce commission. Yet the Hepburn act, a very important and far-reaching law, authorizing the fixing of rates and the restraint of abuses, the Elkins act, and the act denying immunity on the witness stand to corporations constitute a considerable body of remedial legislation. Mr. Bryan knows this very well. Furthermore, it does not lie in Mr. Bryan's mouth to reprobate the Republican party for failure to revise the tariff. He made two unsuccessful campaigns upon trifling issues of his own, practically ignoring the tariff.—N. Y. Times.

Mr. Taft's Task.

The western country is impregnated with the ideas which have been so much stimulated by Mr. Roosevelt in his second administration and which Mr. Bryan in the Democratic party has so long represented. This is not surprising. In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other prairie states, the populism of the early '90s came mainly from the Republican party, and, as a Republican president, Mr. Roosevelt has sanctified populism's germinal idea. The west of to-day is a populous west, whether it sides with the Republican or Democratic candidate; and Mr. Taft's peculiar task is to hold in alliance with the east, which constantly reassures itself by contemplating his own conservative character. If any living Republican can succeed in this enterprise, it is he.

Mr. Kerr's Hard Job.

Mr. James Kerr of Pennsylvania has promised Mr. Bryan to raise \$100,000 in that state for the Democratic cause. As Mr. Bryan will not accept a dollar from corporations or from men interested in them, it looks as if Mr. Kerr had taken a pretty heavy summer job. Inidentally, he will get nothing from Col. Taft.

A Somewhat Poor Prophet.

Henry Watterson predicts Bryan's election by a "grand swell" like that which carried Cleveland to victory. Henry has the enthusiasm of a "jewel in the crown" which he will not let go. His prophecies have had a smaller percentage of verification than those of the long-distance weather prognosticators.

"ME AND JACK."

"YOU MINE, MINT YOU. DONK."



(After a Well-Known Print.)

OUTLOOK IS GOOD

CAN MR. CONNORS DELIVER?

"Flingy" Promises New York State to Mr. Bryan, but—

Ansevator William J. alias "Flingy"—Connors, august though disfigured state chairman of the Democracy in New York:

"There is no question about New York state which will give pluralities of anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 for Bryan."

One of the common statements made nowadays is that the result of the election and the coming of good times will both depend to a very large extent upon the conditions in the states just beyond the Middle West. The Boston Transcript is publishing a most interesting series of letters from the centers of the country containing answers to questions about crops, business and the political outlook. These come not from the usual political prophets, but from banks, merchants, manufacturers and other representative authorities. They are from conservative men, who express themselves in moderate language. The latest instalment of these replies covers the Prairie states—Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

From these reports and opinions we get cheer for the future. Kansas has splendid crops in parts, fair crops in parts and better than average crops on the whole and better than in 1907. The prospects for improvement in business are good. All the advice are to the effect that Taft will carry the state by a big majority. Nebraska seems to be in fine shape. "Our crop outlook is the very best and if nothing unforeseen happens we shall have a banner year," says the report from Omaha, and practically every business center sends news of a bumper crop and of improvement in trade. All the letters say Taft will carry the state.

Excessive rains have drowned out some of the corn of Iowa, but otherwise the state is in superb condition. Some sections report bumper crops, while others are less enthusiastic. Crop prospects are ahead of 1907. Better business is expected, and Taft will carry the state by a very big majority.

This report sums up the score of letters from Minnesota and the two Dakotas: "Fall conditions and crop prospects were never better." The writer within the last two or three weeks has been in the states of North and South Dakota, as well as Minnesota, and in all three of our states the people are very optimistic regarding conditions and have just cause for being so. From all appearances there should be large crops in all these states this year."

Crops better than in 1907, business improving and Taft in the lead—this is the message which the Prairie states send to the country.—Baltimore American.

1896-1908.

W. J. Bryan was nominated in 1896 as an extreme radical and beaten. Four years later he was again nominated, but was not quite so extreme as in 1896, and again he was beaten. In 1898 he is nominated for the third time, on a platform called by the mystifying name of "conservative radical," and though he secures the support of such conservatives as Thomas M. Osborne, he loses the support of such radicals as Thomas E. Watson and W. R. Hearst. The inclinations of Mr. Bryan toward "conservatism" seem to have kept pace with his growth in flesh and worldly goods. It is an interesting study. With a clear million and himself weighing 300 pounds, would Mr. Bryan be a safe and sane Democrat? New York Evening Sun.

"Perhaps it is a mere coincidence that the number of The Commoner in which Mr. Bryan announces that he has turned it over to be run by others during the campaign contains a poem entitled 'Lonely,' which begins thus: 'O, but it's still 'all' lonely, and the house is strangely still.'

We are glad to be able to agree occasionally with Comrade Debs, presidential candidate of the Socialists party.

In his spirited challenge to Mr. Gompers to a debate on the Democratic injunction plank, Comrade Debs refers contemptuously to the "various warped bits of lumber as wedgeless and 'simply a bait to catch the unions'."

Judge Taft, who is a pretty fair lawyer, has confessed his inability to understand the delphic plank of Mr. Bryan's, which is ambiguously worded to catch two different sets of voters. Like the ingenious darky's coon trap, it is set "for to catch 'em a-covin' and a-goin'."

This is a great year for all kinds of bait for political gullions. But Gompers is no judge; and we expect he will decline to bite at the bait dangled before him by Comrade Debs, who needs a little campaign advertisement in his business.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

